and Stephenson as the contractors. In less than a year, therefore, four great railway lines, diverging nearly to the cardinal points of the compass, will be united in a central station, at Carlisle, where other important lines, such as the Dumfries and Carlisle, will be also connected with these.——The South Junction Railway, connecting the Manchester and Liverpool Railway at Water-street, with the Manchester and Birmingham, at Fairfield-street, is in course of execution by Mr. David Bellhouse. The line is only one mile and three-quarters in length, but it is carried on a continuous viaduct of brick and stone arches, and iron bridges. Many of the iron bridges are of the trussed beam construction, and there is an arched iron bridge of 105 feet span over the canal.——The first stone of the Huddersfield station was laid by Earl Fitzwilliam on the 9th inst. Messrs. Pritchett and Son are the architects; Mr. Joseph Kaye, the builder.——The *Pictorial Times* has been amusing its readers by weaving an ideal tissue out of the wiry realities of the electric telegraph, in announcing the speedy formation of a metropolitan "Public Message Delivery Company," which is to have stations in every populous neighbourhood—and wires communicating with every other, we presume, in order that the whole of the cursory and floating converse of the metropolis may be caught in the telegraphic network—whence an organized corps of message boys will issue forth with the substance of each haul, as it is caught, for disposal, "at low rates of charge," at its own proper destination. "The utility of the proposed scheme must be obvious. The Horse Guards could have a line direct to the Tower, and an order from Government be delivered and acted upon in a few moments. It is impossible, in fact, to say any limits could be placed upon the useful operation of such an establishment as the Public Message Delivery Company promises to be."

SOUTH WEALD CHURCH, ESSEX.

South Weald is situated about two miles south-west from Brentwood, in Essex. The latter hamlet is 18 miles from London, and may be reached by the Eastern Counties Railway. Soon after the train emerges from the cutting which begins near Romford, South Weald church is a conspicuous and picturesque object, nestling among the trees, which nearly surround it. The walk to it from Brentwood through the green lanes is most delightful.

It consists of western tower, nave, and chancel; south aisle nearly as wide as the nave, and standing under a distinct roof; a south chapel, being a continuation of the south aisle, and standing flush with the east end of the chancel; and a south porch composed entirely of timber.

The chancel steps alone remain to mark the separation of that part of the church from the nave. There is no vestige of a screen, and, apparently, the church never possessed a chancel arch: this supposition is confirmed by there being no external division between nave and chancel. The chapel is also separated from the south aisle by two steps.

The arrangement of this church is curious. The body is in the form of a parallelogram, divided nearly up the centre by six perpendicular arches (resting on five late Norman pillars, and two responds) extending the whole length of the church. Three of the pillars are circular, and two octagonal, but they have all the same suits of mouldings for abacl. The mouldings of the arches are poor perpendicular, consisting of shallow cavettos. Three of them separate the nave from the south aisle, and two the chancel from the chapel; the latter now belongs to the family of Towers. There are altar steps in the chancel and in the chapel.

All the windows are perpendicular, and with the exception of those in the tower, very meagre. The most easterly, on the north side of the chancel, contain some ancient stained glass; the subjects are scriptural; one is, the offering up of Isaac.

There is nothing in either of the roofs worthy of notice; they are very late, and white-washed. A number of stones in different parts of the church bear testimony that it was formerly rich in monumental brasses; but very few remain, and not one perfect.

The most important tomb is in the chapel, and contains the remains of Sir Anthony Brown, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He had the manor of Caldecot, in the parish of South Weald, conferred upon him by Edward VI. Henry VIII. gave him extensive lands for his assistance in robbing ecclesiastical establishments, by giving the weight of the law to the king's sacrilege. He died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is an altar tomb, and originally bore the figures of Sir Antony and his wife, a Latin inscription, four coats of arms, and an English inscription round the rim, all in brass.

Of these the lower half of the figure of Sir Antony, the Latin inscription (given below), a part of the English one, and one coat of arms, are all that remain.

Anthonius Brownus, miles, unus justiciariorn dnæ Reginæ de Commu Banco, obiit 16 die mensis May, an° regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 9° et anno dni 1567,—ætatis vero suæ 57—Et Johann—uxor eius, quæ fuit filia unica et hæres Willi Farinto, armigeri, filii et hæredis Henrici Farinton, militis, obiit octavo die Novebris an° reginæ, et dni pdicto, et ætatis suæ 52. Which may be thus translated:—

Anthony Brown, knt., one of the justices of the Common Pleas and the Queen's Bench, who died the 16th day of the month of May, in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the year of our Lord, 1567—of his age, 57—And Jane, his wife, who was the only daughter and heiress of William Faryinton, Esq., son and heir of Henry Faryinton, Knt. She died the 8th day of November, in the year of the queen and our Lord aforesaid, and of her age 52.

There were also eight coats of arms on the sides in brass, but they have all been torn away! Close to this tomb are brasses of two children, about six inches by four each. All that is intelligible of the inscription is—

Roberto Picakis 7 yeares, died 10th day of September: Ellen Talbott 5 yeares and three quarters, she died: : : September, 1634.

The most perfect brass in the church is that of a man and two wives (there is the mark of a third), with the children of each wife placed under her. The figures are about a foot long. The date is about the middle of the sixteenth century. Two of the plates of children, one wife, and the inscription are gone.

The font is modern. The church is pewed and boarded over, with the exception of the chapel, and has a small gallery at the west end. The principal external feature is the embattled tower, with its massive turret, standing at the west end of the south aisle. It consists of three stages, the highest of which alone contains windows; they are all alike, three light perpendicular pointed, with tracery. Upon the highest string, and on the turret, are some good gurgoyles. It is roofed with lead; the ascent to the belfry and roof is by a spiral staircase in the turret. The tower is all Perpendicular, and is of richer workmanship than any other part of the church.

The south porch is all timber, and very late; but the south door of the church, inside the porch, is Norman work; the archivolt mouldings consist of three chevrons, and the pillars are cut with the same ornament from capital to base. The capitals are carved. On the right hand side of this door is the lower portion of a perpendicular Benatura.

The east window of the chancel is large, five-light, pointed perpendicular, with tracery; but the effect is not good, as it is nearly flush with the wall. The south chapel has at the east end a square-headed, five-light, transomed window, with no foliations. It is, apparently, of the same date as the interior of the porch. The church is tiled, and all but the tower is plastered.

The Norman pillars and the south door are the only remains of a much earlier church. Over one of the entrances to the churchyard is a good lich-gate.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

South Weald is styled in ancient records Walda, Waude, and Walde. To this parish belong the hamlets of Brentwood and Brook-street. Earl Harold endowed the seculars of Waltham Abbey with seventeen manors, of which South Weald was one. Edward the Confessor granted the charter, and Henry II. confirmed it, when he changed the secular into regular canons. It was then valued at 6*l.* per annum.

The manor of Cocksted, or Caldecot, in this parish, after the dissolution, was given to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, by Henry VIII., but reverting to the crown by Cromwell's treason, King Edward VI. granted it to Sir Anthony Brown, whose heirs sold it to Sir William Scrogge, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Sir Anthony Brown founded a free grammar school at Brentwood in 1556, which is open to all boys residing in the parish of South Weald; and almshouses at South Weald for five poor persons.

Brook-street formerly possessed a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. John the Baptist: the founder is unknown. Here was also a free-chapel, founded in the reign of Edward I., granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony Brown and Richard Weston.

These historical particulars are principally from "Hughson's Perambulations," vol. vi.

Sept. 1846. AMATEUR.

MANCHESTER PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

Some time ago a fancy ball was given in Manchester on a magnificent scale, for raising a fund to be devoted to the providing of public baths and wash-houses for the people. Subscriptions were collected, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object so fraught with benefit to the working classes, with a spirit worthy of its importance. The committee selected a large house in Miller's-street, near the Rochdale-road, which they engaged for a term of years, and which they have fitted up in the most economical manner, according to the plans of Mr. F. T. Bellhouse, architect.

The building consists of a cellar, and three stories above; and has a spacious yard behind. The cellars are devoted to the washing department, and give accommodation to twenty-six washers at one time, and contain two large boilers for boiling the clothes. There is also a drying-stove, and all these advantages are afforded, for a space of time not exceeding four hours, for the sum of one penny.

The first-floor contains a spacious waiting-room for males, in which *a few books are provided*; apartments for the superintendent and matron; and a room containing six baths for females, with separate entrance and waiting-room. The second-floor is devoted to baths for males; two rooms containing six baths each. For the use of each of the twelve baths for males, and the six for females before mentioned, the charge, including hot and cold water, and the use of a towel, is twopence.

The water for supplying the establishment is contained in two cisterns at the upper part of the premises, which are kept filled by the water from the Water-works Company's main. One of these cisterns contains water heated by steam, which is admitted into it from a steam-boiler. The other contains cold water. From these cisterns each of the washing-tubs and each of the baths are supplied with hot and cold water, which may be turned on at pleasure.

The drying stove contains a number of "horses" which run upon pullies, and are, when filled with clothes, pushed into a chamber containing a great number of steam-pipes.

We are glad to learn that the people avail themselves eagerly of the benefits of the establishment, as is shewn by the following statement:

Number of persons who have made use of the Baths and Wash-houses in Manchester, between Sept. 7th, 1846 (when they were first opened to the public) and Oct. 6th inst.

Number of Male Baths at 2d.	1,967
Number of Male Baths at 6d.	144
Number of Female Baths at 2d.	189
Number of Washers at 1d.	396
Number of Manglers at 1d.	247

CELLARS IN LIVERPOOL.—*The Globe* says, that no less than 300 informations were laid last week against the owners of tenements in Liverpool, for cellars which were either defective as respects ventilation or were of insufficient size for human dwellings. It was proposed to dispose of this formidable array by hearing 50 summonses per *diem*.

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